



Published by the Press Publishing Company.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE EVENING WORLD

(Including Postage):
PER MONTH.....\$30.
PER YEAR.....\$360.

VOL. 30.....NO. 10,383

Entered at the Post-Office at New York as second class matter.

NEW YORK BRANCH OFFICES:
WORLD UPTOWN OFFICE—1267 BROADWAY,
between 31st and 32d sts., NEW YORK.BROOKLYN—535 FULTON ST., HARLEM,
News Department, 150 EAST 125th ST.; Ad-

vertisements at 237 East 125th St.; PHIL-

DELPHIA, PA.—LEADER BUILDING, 112
BROAD ST.; WASHINGTON—1010 14TH

ST.; LONDON OFFICE—32 COCKERUP ST., TRAFAL-

GAR SQUARE.

OPENING THE BOOKS.

HOW CIRCULATION HAS GROWN.

Total number of "WORLDS" printed each year under present proprietorship:

1883	12,255,638
1884	28,519,785
1885	51,241,267
1886	70,126,041
1887	83,380,828
1888	104,473,650
1889	121,906,360

MULTIPLIED BY TEN.

Average daily circulation during the first year of the present proprietorship.

1883—**33,841.**

Average circulation per day during

1889—**333,990.**

HOW "WANTS" HAVE GROWN.

Total number of "WANTS" each year in "THE WORLD" under present proprietorship:

1883	86,577
1884	258,782
1885	448,793
1886	525,024
1887	602,391
1888	651,941
1889	702,849

CANADA.
The United States has an interest in Canada, not a large and engrossing one, but a pleasant, friendly disposition. The occasional threats of that country, therefore, when some point of National policy rises, are worthy of attention. It is good to see the trend of public thought in our neighbor.

There is a growing conviction in the Canadian mind that the country is not at its best as an appanage of England. There is a French element in Canada, an English one, and a practical part of the community which is rather American.

Mr. DALTON McCARTHY is making an effort to repeal the law which authorizes the French language in the Northwest Territories. French Canadians are the rockiest subjects of the Queen in the whole Dominion, and they are great kickers.

The result of this effort of Mr. McCARTHY will be to raise their temperature.

These agitations should suggest to the Canadians the need of a Government which will be more fusing. Then do their thoughts lead towards annexation. Let them think on it.

PAY THEM EVERY WEEK.

When the horse is brought home from his day's work he is rubbed down and fed and rested. He can't do his work the next day if he isn't. But the workman who is not paid at the end of his week's work can work the following week, and so the employers are not anxious to bother themselves with giving him his weekly due every week.

This is especially the case with corporations whose employees buy at the stores of the company. Things bought on credit cost more than those purchased by cash payments. Is it not a shame, without rhyme or reason, to throw this unnecessary expense on the already sufficiently burdened worker?

This is one strong argument of the many which could be brought forward for the bill which seeks to redress this grievance of the toiler. Put it through quickly.

THE NEW BEAR-BAITING.

Several instances have occurred of late where the limited intelligence of the bear has been obfuscated by administering to him intoxicants. A drunken bear is a funny spectacle. The taste for liquor which the brute exhibits is an extension of the same craving on the part of man. But one bear who had been "filled up" while in his cups playfully mangled one of the men who set 'em up! This may be a wet blanket to the new sport.

To excite a bear's sense of humor by drink to the point where he mangles and kills fellows is expensive enjoyment for the mangled spectator. It is good to know your bear if you mean to get him drunk.

The non-partisan Women's Christian Temperance Union has had a meeting. The question of temperance is one which should be independent of everything.

The intemperate advocacy of temperance has done a worthy cause much harm. The moderate use of alcoholic stimulants is not intemperance. The immediate use of them is intemperance, and there is nothing to be said in its favor.

But whether a human being is man or woman, Democrat or Republican, Christian or infidel, there are strong sound reasons why he should be a temperate creature, the chief one being his rational nature.

DIAMONDS FOR DRILLING.

They Are Dull Black in Hue and Resemble Pieces of Coal.

A John Street Jeweller Has the Largest One Ever Found.

A John street merchant is the fortunate possessor of the largest diamond ever found of the sort used for tipping stone drills and similar appliances that was brought here from the mines of Brazil.

To the average person the stone resembles a small piece of anthracite coal of very dull color. It is much heavier, however, and is valued at about \$5,000.

This valuable piece of carbon is about two inches in its greatest length and weighs 36½ carats. This diamond is unlike the diamond genus which ornament the fingers of pretty women, in that it cannot be polished; neither is it more valuable than a small weight of small stones would be, as it must be broken into small pieces before it can be used. It is about the size of a very large English walnut, and will, before it is used, be divided into about one hundred and fifty bits.

These diamonds are used in tipping

drills used in boring through solid rock. They are found in Brazil, Siberia and South Africa.

There are two kinds of black diamonds used in pointed drills, one "bright" and one "dull." Ordinary carbons resemble small, irregular pieces of gravel of much the same appearance of dark glinty-looking coal, but lacking the lustre of the latter. Bright is the real diamond.

It is almost spherical in shape, and is not often used in larger sizes than a pea. It is generally set on the outer edge of a bit, as from its form it is not so likely to get stuck in any hole which may be in the rock. It has the irregular shape and sharp angles in the carbons.

These stones are brought here from Brazil, where there are large mines. They are received through firms in London, Paris and Amsterdam. A few are now found in Liberia, and more recently from South Africa.

South African diamonds are not so tough and cannot be used under such heavy pressure.

These diamonds are collected in much the same manner as are gems of the purer quality. They are found in the sands and clay, and are laid bare in the beds of streams when these cease to flow in the dry season or are drawn off in sluices. The earth is washed in a long sled by degrees.

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